For the Medical Profession only.

Recent Remedies

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO.,
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EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

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RECENT REMEDIES

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EAST HAM, LONDON, E.6.

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BENSUCCIN.

Benzyl Succinate.

$C_{18}H_{18}O_4$—298·2

Benzyl Succinate in common with other compounds containing the benzyl group exhibits antispasmodic properties on smooth muscle. It relieves excessive intestinal peristalsis, spasm of the plain muscle of the bladder, uterus and bronchioles, has been used in whooping cough and hiccough, and has been of particular use in asthma.

Benzyl Succinate contains a larger proportion of the benzyl radicle than Benzyl Benzoate, and has advantages over other benzyl compounds, being much less irritating and less nauseating.

Benzyl Succinate occurs as white odourless and almost tasteless crystals M.P. 45·5°C.. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and oils. It is insoluble in water.

It is usually given in tablets.
Dose 5 to 15 Grains.

References:—

Macht. Archives Internationale de Pharmacie, 1922, XXXVII., 12.

Macht. Proceeding of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, 1921, XVIII., 177.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16 oz. bottles, or in Tablets bottles of 25 (each 5 grains).

Beta-Naphthyl Salicylate.

$C_6H_4OHCOOC_{10}H_{17}$—264·2

This substance is less disagreeable than salol and yields in the intestine, naphthol instead of the more poisonous phenol and so is less liable to give rise to toxic symptoms. It is employed in intestinal fermentation and exerts the effects of salicylates and beta naphthyl. It has been used in rheumatism and is specially recommended by Kobert in ammoniacal cystitis.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Cachets 5 grains each of Beta-Naphthyl Salicylate and Bismuth Salicylate are useful as an intestinal antiseptic, contra-indicated in renal disease.

Suppositories and bougies can be made with 3 times its weight of cocoa-butter.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

Tablets, bottles of 25 (5 grains each).

TETRACOL.

Carbon Tetrachloride, Medicinal.

(Free from Carbon Bisulphide)

CCl_4—153·8.

The Carbon Tetrachloride treatment for hookworm which has been introduced during the last two years has been thoroughly investigated.

Many reports of its use have been published, while the pharmacology and toxicology have been exhaustively studied by Lawson, Gardner, &c.

It is reported by Lambert as a vermifuge and vemicide of great potency; that it gave little discomfort and would permit of treating large populations suffering from hookworm disease at low cost because of it cheapness compared with other drugs used for that purpose. Its advantages are that it does not deteriorate on keeping, is not unpleasant to take, acts promptly and well, without disagreeable after-effects and need not be preceded or followed by a purge. It must not, however be given in cases of impaired liver function, as it may cause fatty degeneration of that organ.

It is a heavy mobile colourless liquid, having an agreeable pungent odour. Specific gravity 1·600 and boils at 77°C. It is non-inflammable and non-explosive.

For use in medicine the freedom from Carbon Bisulphide is emphasised by all the latest investigators and we have produced a Carbon Tetrachloride quite free from this objectionable substance.

Children one year of age, can be given with safety 10 min. administered in water or milk, while for adults the dose is from 50 to 80 min.

Packed in 4 oz. 8 oz. 1 lb. and 2 lb. bottles.

TETRACOL, continued—

References:—

Maurice Hall, Journal of Agricultural Research, 21, 157; 1921.

Lambert, Journal American Medical Research, 80, 526; 1923.

Meyer & Pessoa, American Journal of Tropical Medicine, 3, 177; 1923.

Lawson & Gardner, Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 4, 215; 1923.

Chloramine - T

$CH_3C_6H_4SO_2N\,Na\,Cl3H_2O$—281·6.

Chloramine T is a powerful antiseptic and is replacing solutions of hypochlorites, as Eusol, Dakin's solution and Daufresne's solution.

When hypochlorite solutions are used in the treatment of wounds, chloramines are formed by the action of chlorine on the proteins present. Chloramines are all very powerful antiseptics.

Chloramine T is a stable form of hypochlorous acid and occurs as white laminæ, having a faint Chlorous odour and taste. It contains more than 12·35% of active chlorine. It is stable in solid state or in solution, and is to be preferred as a 2% solution to hypochlorite solution in the Carrel Dakin method of wound irrigation, because it is nearly neutral and less irritant. It is also an exceedingly strong disinfectant.

Bibliography:

Dakin Dunham, B.M.J., May, 1917.

Daufresne, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1916, 89B, 232.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles, and in

Tablets 4·375 gr. (2 in 2 ozs. water = 1%) bottles of 25.

8·75 gr. (2 in 2 ozs. water = 2%) bottles of 25.

Chlorobrom

And the treatment of Sleeplessness and in Sea-sickness.

Now that the operation of the Dangerous Drugs Act has made the use of Morphine and its derivatives a source of trouble to medical men, a reliable and safe hypnotic outside the Act will be welcomed by them.

Many preparations for the relief of sleeplessness are objectionable in consequence of the Opium or similar drug which forms their base, and which is usually productive of unpleasant after effects, while there is always the possibility of frequent administration inducing the formation of a drug habit. An ideal remedy is one which shall be free from such objections and yet efficient in producing sleep of a natural and refreshing character.

Chlorobrom is a combination of drugs which may be used with perfect confidence and without risk of any kind. Professor Charteris (late Glasgow University) who thoroughly tested it was absolutely satisfied that it is a perfect remedy for insomnia, articles and correspondence on the subject appearing in the medical journals at the same time. Since then Professor Charteris's formula has found favour in all parts of the world under the title of Chlorobrom, this name being given to it by us who prepared it at the instance of the Professor and are now sole manufacturers.

Used for insomnia Chlorobrom produces sound natural and refreshing sleep of several hours duration, exercising practically no influence on the pulse, respiration or temperature. The dose is a table-spoonful and a-half before bedtime for males,and a table-spoonful for females. If this dose does not have the desired effect, a further dessert-spoonful may be given in half-an-hour, but the second dose is rarely needed. Professor Charteris found that the patient usually dropped into a comfortable slumber a few minutes after the first dose, sleep continued naturally for some hours, the patient awakening much

CHLOROBROM, continued —
refreshed and quite free from distress of any kind. A night or two of such sleep enables exhausted nature to reinstate itself, when of course the hypnotic can be abandoned.

CHLOROBROM IN SEA-SICKNESS.

This is probably the bane of most travellers who have to cross the seas either for business or for pleasure, in fact after the first experience of sea-sickness, many people will not venture abroad again unless obliged to do so. This very distressful complaint may be avoided by the timely use of Chlorobrom.

Chlorobrom is not a secret remedy, but a mixture containing 30 grains of Chloralamid and 30 grains of Potassium Bromide in each fluid ounce combined with other ingredients that assist their action and make the taste pleasant.

Dose: 4 to 8 drachms.
Males generally 6 drachms. Female 4 drachms.

The passenger should prepare himself by taking a dose of medicine preferably antibilious pills the day before he intends to travel.

If he embarks at night he should immediately take 4 to 6 drachms of Chlorobrom and retire to his berth otherwise 4 drachms when going aboard ship, and 4 drachms night and morning may be required for about two days. A tea-spoonful every 5 minutes until 4 or 6 drachms are taken appears to be preferable to taking a tablespoonful and a half at once.

Dr, Napier Ledingham, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Surgeon Superintendent to the Queensland Government Emigration Service R.M.S."Tara"says: After an extended trial of Chlorobrom in marine practice, where the patients where under observation for some months, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most satisfactory remedy yet produced for the treatment of sea-sickness.

"Lancet," June 24, 1893. "Lancet," July 8, 1893.

Packed in 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

Emetine Bismuth Iodide.

For Oral Administration of Emetine.

Emetine Bismuth Iodide has the action of Emetine, but possessess the advantage of insolubility in gastric secretions and so can be administered by the mouth without giving rise to nausea.

In Amœbic infections, the amœbæ assume an encysted form and in this condition take refuge in sinuses and pockets in the intestine, where hypodermic medication cannot reach.

Emetine Bismuth Iodide given by the mouth is decomposed on reaching the intestine, liberating Emetine and the amœboe even in encysted forms are killed. Its use has been effective in removing cysts of the amœboe from the fœces of chronic carriers, whilst treatment with emetine hypodermically has been followed in many cases, merely by an early recurrence of the cyst passing.

Best given in gelatine capsules 3 grains, as compressed it is liable to pass through with the fœces unchanged.

Bibliography:—

Dobell, B.M.J., 11/16, 612, 626.
Pourie & Rocke, L., 1/17, 17.
Jepps & Meakins, B.M.J., 11/17, 645.
And other references in Medical Review and Indian Medical Gazette.

Packed in 15 gr., $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 oz. bottles.
Gelatine Capsules, 3 grains, bottles of 50 and 100.

Iodised Sesame Oil

10%.

Iodised Sesamé Oil containing iodine combined in organic form can enter the nervous system more readily than inorganic iodine since it is soluble in lipoids. There is much clinical evidence as to its value in all conditions where sodium iodide is useful especially in the treatment of asthma and arteriosclerosis.

When taken by the mouth it passes through the stomach unchanged and is partly broken up in the intestinal track by the fat-splitting ferments, liberating inorganic iodine, but a portion of it is unchanged and circulates in the blood, and it is probable that practically all the iodine is eventually liberated in the ionic state.

It has the advantages that

1. When taken by the mouth it is less likely to disturb digestion than inorganic iodine.

2. It can be administered hypodermically.

3. The iodine is more slowly liberated and so there is a more continuous effect with less danger of symptoms of iodism.

It is recommended for use in scrofulosis, convulsions of children, tuberculous infections, *e.g.* of the larynx, pleuritic induration, facial paralysis, arteriosclerosis, gout, bronchial troubles and actinomycosis.

Syphilis has been well treated by internal and local use. In many affections either inunction or hypodermic injection can be employed.

Uterine fibroids have been treated by injections, and it has been found useful instilled for eye affections.

Bibliography:—

Resumé of Reports,
McLean, Archives of Internal Medicine, 1912, X, p 505.

Iodised Sesame Oil, continued—

Dose, of 10% Iodine, 1 drachm 3 to 4 times a day. Hypodermically, 30 to 90 minims.

A stronger preparation is also made containing 25% Iodine, and Tablets are also prepared.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.
Capsules 30 grains, boxes of 25.
Ampoules, boxes of 12.

Lithium Acetyl Salicylate.

$CH_3COOC_6H_4COOLi$—186·0.

A prompt remedy as an anti-rheumatic and influenza specific, in catarrh and neuralgia and for general relief of pain. The response in these affections is excellent, and is better than the calcium or sodium salt. It combines the good qualities of Sodium Salicylate and Acetyl-Salicylic acid.

No by-effects are produced on the heart, &c. It is well tolerated and never been known to produce vomiting. A useful analgesic veritably specific for chronic rheumatic pains of the limbs.

Best given as powders as it is hydrolised in solution. 10 grains for an adult to be dissolved in a little water just before taking, it may be given 3 times a day after meals, but the first two or three doses will generally shift the pain.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

NAPHTHORIDE.

Naphthalene Tetrachloride.

$C_{10}H_8Cl_4$—269·9

Naphthalene Tetrachloride has been recommended for use as an intestinal antiseptic, and it has been used in cases of bacterial intoxication.

Colitis treated in 8 grain doses in cachets every four hours, day and night, showed improvement.

It occurs as white crystals, insoluble in water, melting point 182°C.

It is usually given in tablets or cachets.

Dose; 3 to 12 grains.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles and in

Tablets, bottles of 25 (each 5 grains).

Neutramyne (Regd.)

Containing the vital growth factor of Cod Liver Oil.

Cod Liver Oil does not depend upon the value of its fat as a food, but on its high content of Vitamine "A" and its Antirachitic properties, &c. We have therefore separated these principles from the oil and made them into tablets coated with chocolate, to which we have assigned the name Neurtramyne.

Neutramyne contains the whole of the physiologically active constituents of Cod Liver Oil.

Neutramyne is isolated from the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil by a process based on the facts discovered during the latest chemical researches on Cod Liver Oil. Neutramyne is indicated in all diseases in which Cod Liver Oil is usually given, such as lymphatism, rickets, debility, neurasthenia, scrofula, anæmia in debility following infectious diseases, and in gout. It may also be given with advantage in diabetes in combination with the Insulin treatment.

Neutramyne excites the appetite.

Each Neutramyne tablet is equal in Vitamines and Antirachitic content to 30 minims of Cod Liver Oil.

Packed in bottles of 25 tablets.

RESORCINATE.

Resorcinol Mono-acetate.

$C_6H_4OHOOCCH_3$—152

Resorcin Mono-acetate has the useful antiseptic properties of resorcinol and is used as a substitute in in the treatment of seborrhea, sycosis, acne and other diseases of the skin.

Joseph and Vliet, Dermatologisches Centralblatt, 1905; report that it has the advantage of exercising a deeper influence than resorcinol and is less irritating.

It is used as a solution (10—30%) in acetone, and occurs as a honey-like liquid B.P. 283°. It has been used in a 2% solution as a hair lotion and removes dandruft and itching.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

Resorcinate 20% solution.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

STIBOFORM.

Sodium Antimony Tartrate.

$(NaSbOC_4H_4O_6)_2 5H_2O$—704.

Sodium Antimony Tartrate occurs as creamy Scales, containing 34% of Antimony. It is very soluble in water 1 in $1\frac{1}{2}$, but is almost insoluble in Alcohol and Ether. In the treatment of some tropical diseases, Sodium Antimony Tartrate has been very successful when used as an intravenous injection, the hypodermic administration being painful.

It has been reported on favourably in the treatment of Kala-Azar. In Kala-Azar a course of 30 grains was administered. $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains in 10 c.c. of normal saline solution being a full dose, where 4 c.c. of the same solution was given as an initial dose.

It is however, best to begin with small doses 1 c.c. of a 1% solution in normal Saline Solution and gradually increase the dose up to 10 c.c.

Sodium Antimony Tartrate is the best treatment for oriental sores, 1% Solution in normal Saline Solution, begin with 1 to 2 c.c. doses and gradually increase up to from 5 to 10 c.c.

References:—

Chopra & Napier, Ind. Med. Gaz., January, 1923, per B.M.J.E.

Jl. Trop. Med., March 1/22, 64.
Christopherson, Jl. Trop. Med., June 1/23, 205.
Sinton, Jl. Trop. Med. June 1/23, 200.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

Drugs used in the Treatment of Leprosy.

The treatment of leprosy in recent years has tended away from the oral treatment and inunction, towards the injection method, both intramuscular and intravenous; but, though the methods have changed, the drugs used are the same, Chaulmoogra Hydnocarpus and Cod Liver Oils, and substances derived from these oils. The oral treatment has the disadvantages that the nauseating properties of the drugs limit their use, and their action is slow, even in large quantities.

CHAULGROL.

Ethyl Chaulmoograte.

$C_{20}H_{36}O_2$—308.

Ethyl Chaulmoograte has been much used in the Philipines Health Service's Committees on Leprosy investigation, and is recommended by Muir. It is used as an injection, using as a counter irritant a 1 in 3 solution of trichloracetic acid painted on the lesions every six or ten days.

Ethyl Chaulmoograte is a colourless oil, free from acidity.

References:—

Muir, Handbook on Leprosy, 1921.
,, Indian Journal of Medical Research, July, 1923,
ibid., October, 1923.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

JECOFORM.

Sodium Morrhuate.

Sodium Morrhuate has been recommended for leprosy, a 3% solution to which ½% of Phenol has been added, is used, ¼ to ½ c.c. is injected subcutaneously, increasing by 2—4 min. at each injection up to 2 c.c. or ½ cc. injected intravenously gradually working up to 4 c.c. three times a week.

It is stated to have the advantages that very little pain or induration is experienced in its use.

Sodium Morrhuate for use in the injection method is prepared by a special process, which eliminates from the sodium salts of the unsaturated fatty acid, those constituents which give rise to irritation.

References:

Rogers, Indian Journal of Medical Research, 1919, p. 238.

B.M.J., 1919, p.p. 165 and 246.
B.M.J., 1/21, 640.

Packed in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles.

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